

Abstract

Acoustical signals impinging on an input converter are converted into a first electric signal by a controllably variable transfer characteristic. The transfer characteristic is dependent on the angle at which the acoustical signals impinge on the input converter. The first electric signal is processed and a resulting signal is applied to an output converter. Feedback to be suppressed is compensated by a feedback compensating signal, which is generated in dependency of the resulting signal and is fed back by a feedback signal path upstream of the processing. The electric feedback compensating signal is fed back to and superimposed upon the first electric signal. An adaptation rate of the converting into a first electric signal by a controllably variable transfer characteristic is controlled in dependency of the loop gain along the feedback signal path.